

SPORTS



The USSR won the world sumo championship in Kiev following similar wins by the national Greco-Roman and free-style squads, who won five and seven gold medals respectively. All ten USSR sumo entrants received a medal each, six of them gold.

The winners were Nurlisim Khatulina (under 48 kg) and Atkaly Burza (under 62 kg), both from Vladivostok; Mikhail Bratov (under 100 kg) from Minsk; Nikolai Baranovich (under 71 kg) from Kaluga (Gorky Region); Alexander Pushilin (under 90 kg) from Cherkass; Vladimir Slobodkov (from Astrakhan) (over 100 kg).

Nurlisim Khatulina (top) of the USSR getting the better of Bulgarian Dimitar Dzhilov.

Tbilisi and Zalgiris in the lead

After the first stage of the men's basketball championship held in Tbilisi and Riga, the leaders are Tbilisi Dynamo and Kaunas Zalgiris, who won all three games.

All the Riga games were exciting, with very few exceptions, with all clubs playing aggressively. Zalgiris polled the best performance on the combination of a fast and well-balanced game with the mastery of their leading centre Arvydas Sabonis, Aleksandras Gilevicius from Kaunas, another centre on the national squad, played excellently and often overreacted in the opponents' rulings -- even though they were not always up to the mark.

Nearly all the teams' defensive strategy leaves much to be desired, being far too inactive.

PRIZEWINNERS EMERGE

It was on the final day of competition that the national women's field hockey championship award winners were named.

The champion Borispol Kolos played in Simferopol with Tauras, winning one game 1-0 and drawing another 0-0, thus totaling 5 points from 36 games.

Trailing them by 11 points were last year's champions Moscow SKIF, which played a local team in Andriyivka on the two last

days of the tournament. On the first days the hosts won 2-0 while on the second the visitors travelled 3-0 and placed second overall.

The Tashkent Region placed third, this being only their second top division season.

Andizhanka finished on the bottom of the tables which spells automatic relegation.

Advancing amateur sport

A member of the Brazilian Olympic committee A. Birchler

has supported moves for the progress of amateur sport in his country. Speaking before a commission for sport and tourism at the National Congress chamber of deputies he stressed that Brazil should follow the lead of Cuba which has made significant gains



"formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Moscow's Gagarin Air Force Academy club outplayed Moscow Slave 10-3 in a recent national rugby championship game. ● Moscow PFC beat Sungsin Inshiehchy 0-0 in a national field hockey bout.
Photos by Sergei Prosvutov

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

DRAW IN BERNE

In Berne, Switzerland, the draw has been made for the European football cups. In the Women's Cup Minsk Dynamo will face Hungary's Rola; in the Cup Winners Cup Donetsk Shakhtyor will take on Swiss Servette, and Moscow Spartak

will play the English team Ayr Villa in the UEFA cup.

Spartak and Shakhtyor will play their first-leg games at home on October 19 while Minsk

Dynamo

will be going to Scotland. The return games are scheduled for November 2.

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Oscar-82, a prize awarded by the International Association of Chess Writers to the world's best chess player every year, was presented to Soviet Grandmaster Gari Kasparov, 20, from Barcelona, Spain.

Gari Kasparov once again showed his high standard and class this year when he won the quarterfinal match in the world chess title challenges series against the Soviet Union's Alexander Belovitsky, and placed in the semifinals.

In September Gari Kasparov gave a brilliant performance at a major international chess tournament in Niksic, Yugoslavia, where he collected 11 points out of a possible 14. He was 2½ points ahead of the two best

players, Denmark's Bent Fidrichsen, several days after the tournament ended.

Denmark's Bent Fidrichsen

placed third, this being only their second top division season.

Andizhanka finished on the

bottom of the tables which spells automatic relegation.

In that area Cuban athletes regularly hold friendly games with counterparts from other countries using their high standard of techniques and so enabling other teams to improve theirs.

Special attention should be paid to the progress of team sports in which Brazil has been well off late, a fact proved by the recent Pan-American games.

Italy has set a new European 4x200 m relay record of 1 min 21.10 sec, a 0.48 sec improvement on the previous record set by France. The runners were competing in a triple match between Italy, Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

The Arab world, the telegrams goes on to say, express concern that US military intervention in Lebanon may adversely influence the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

I think, the president of the Asian Olympic Council said, that the present trends don't augur well for the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Neutral. The 24th Assembly of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has issued the adoption of a code of decisions and documents which will serve as the basis for the programme activities of this specialized United Nations' agency in 1984.

The Soviet Union mainly

objected to the elaboration of the programme. At the 24th session it came out with a number of specific proposals and ideas for the further expansion of cooperation in civil transport between the 151 member-countries.

The Assembly moved that in 1984, the legal bodies will start examining the possibility of the air traffic control agencies for the security of international flights.

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SOVIET-INDIAN CREWS BEGIN TRAINING

Preparations for the joint Soviet-Indian flight, which is to take place in 1984, have entered its final stage. Together with their Soviet colleagues and supervisors, the Indian cosmonauts have started joint training as part of two crews. The first crew consists of Yuri Malyshev and Rakesh Sharma and the other includes Anatoly Derevzov, Georgi Grechko and Ravish Malhotra.

A press conference has been held in the Stellar Township for the Soviet and Indian journalists who have come there to meet the two crews.

It's not the first time that they have seen each other, said Air Force Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov who is in charge of the cosmonauts' training. The Indian cosmonauts have spent a year on intense theoretical training. They have taken part in marine training, and now they are studying between the moon to select space crews and then, taking into account their personal sympathies and the views of the methodologists and psychologists, we have finally formed the two crews. The crew to be chosen for the flight will be the one which has best prepared for the flight.

We have been making a team of fine separate individuals, the journalists were told by Nikolai Rukoveshnikov.

We are very happy with our Indian colleagues, says Yuri Malyshev. They learn things quickly and one feels that they have had considerable experience as test pilots. They are both very industrious and work with great pleasure while trying to absorb as much knowledge as possible.

The jackets of all the cosmonauts bear the emblem of the flight: the Soviet and Indian state flags and a chart of the Sun-Galaxy floating above the clouds.



In the photo (left to right): Georgi Grechko, Ravish Malhotra, Anatoly Derevzov, Nikolai Rukoveshnikov, Rakesh Sharma and Yuri Malyshev.

METROPOLITAN FILARET: NO TO THE MILITARISTS' MONSTROUS PLANS

Yuri Andropov's statement to the Soviet Union's professional delegations for peace and friendship, and its human aspiration towards brotherhood among peoples, it is based on concern for the lives of millions.

This was declared during a TASS interview by member of the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Byelorussia.

We, leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church, clergymen and laymen alike, are saying, together with all the Soviet people, our resolution "No" to the militarists' monstrous plans.

The present-day broad scale in the movement of opposition to the nuclear threat instills optimism and confidence that the forces of light and peace will be able to prevent nuclear war, he concluded.

"Secure Peace" was the slogan chanted by the demonstrators who took part in a ten-kilometre march to Washington. They demanded an immediate freeze on the arsenals of nuclear weapons and prevention of the threat of another world war. Having gathered near the Capitol, they marched through the streets of the city carrying posters which angrily condemned the militarism of the present Washington administration which is pushing the world towards a nuclear disaster.

FACTS and EVENTS

● President Reagan has signed legislation which puts into effect a new substantive anti-Cuban radio station.

● A symposium, "The Role of the UN and Its Future", was held in Geneva on the initiative of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. Its three-day long discussions were attended by noted scholars and political and public figures from many countries.

JAPANESE THEATRE PEOPLE IN MOSCOW

The theatre is the best medium for communication among peoples and understanding their innermost feelings — this description by prominent theatrical reformer Konstantin Stanislavsky is fully suited to a current Soviet-Japanese symposium in Moscow discussing contemporary dramatic art. The first such meeting was held last October in Tokyo.

It is still fresh in our memory, said head of the Japanese delegation, vice president of Shochiku Co. Takeo Nagayama. At



Takeo Nagayama (left) and Moscow's Gorki Art Theatre chief director Oleg Yelremov.
Photo by Alexei Pyatrov

ADVICE TO PARIS

France just ended at Vilnius, France.

The regular meeting "An International Conference on the Relation between France and Africa" was held in Paris. African leaders were worried by the political instability in Central Africa and the south.

Were these problems discussed at the 10th conference of heads of state and government of French-speaking Africa and

(Continued on page 2)

THE WORLD

AMERICAN 'MIDDLE EAST INITIATIVE'

Washington. Speaking on American radio, President Reagan made a groundless attempt to whitewash the extremely aggressive course taken by his administration in the Middle East.

He admitted that in the United States itself many questions are being raised concerning the reasons for the presence of American Marines in Lebanon, and whether this presence was compatible with American national interests. Apparently many people believe that the United States should mind its business and that the Marines should be brought home.

Without even mentioning his previous assurances that the American troops were to be sent to Lebanon for a short time only, and that they would not take an immediate part in the fighting, Reagan praised Congress for the resolution it had adopted approving the extension of the presence of the United States' interventionist force for another eighteen months.

The president has confirmed that in the future United States' policies will continue to be based on the "Middle East Initiative". It put forward a year ago. This "initiative" is consistent with the spirit of Camp David and its aim to establish Washington's domination in the region.

The radio address by the president has clearly shown that the United States is aiming at consolidating the positions of its troops in Lebanon and at creating a bridgehead for interference into the domestic affairs of not only Lebanon, but also other states in the Middle East.

Opposition to missiles grows in West Germany

Bonn. The deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany has been opposed by the Social Democrats from the lands of Bavaria, the Saarland, the North Rhine-Westphalia, and South Hesse. At land conferences of the district organizations of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDP), an overwhelming majority of delegates adopted resolutions rejecting the plans for the conversion of the country into a launching pad for new nuclear missiles from the United States. The

delegates have recommended to the forthcoming emergency SDP federal congress that it reject without any reservations the decision for NATO's nuclear "re-armament".

Observers note that the decisions of the congress held by a number of district SDP organizations show that the movement opposing the deployment of American nuclear missiles is gaining momentum. According to opinion polls, the dangerous American plans are resolutely opposed by almost three-fourths of the West German citizens.

Off to Latin America

Washington. A so-called national commission for Central America led by former US Secretary of State H. Kissinger and set up by President Reagan has set out on a tour of several Central American nations. Their week-long trip will take them to Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

It was officially announced that the delegation was not carrying any proposals for settling the situation in Central America but would see this as a fact-finding mission, compile a report on major directions of American policy in the region to be submitted to Reagan.

(Continued from page 1)



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Advice to Paris

(Continued from page 1)

done caused by it in Franco-African relations were not solved at Vittel. Basically Franco has not changed his position towards the developments in Chad, being still intent on maintaining its nearly 3,500-strong interventionist corps there and giving military and political support to the head of the Ndjamena illegal regime H. Habre. The country is actually divided into its northern and southern parts along the so-called Mitterrand line running along the 15th parallel.

On assuming the presidency Mitterrand proclaimed an end to 20 years of France's crude interference in African affairs, as the African policy of the socialist government became shrouded in the elegant formula: "France—yes, interference — no!" The developments in Chad have made some adjustments to this formula, which now reads: "France is equivalent to interference".

At Vittel Mitterrand's line remained unchanged, and quite understandably, "Les Echos" wrote, some African leaders are now starting to question the use of such annual reunions.

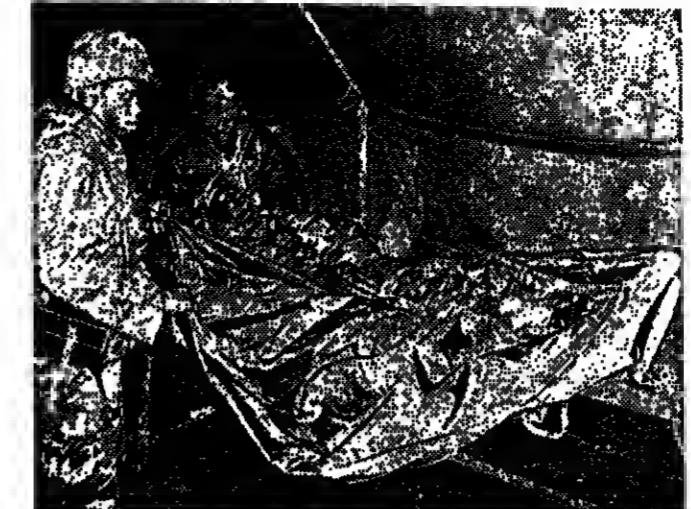
The French president solicited advice from his Vittel counterpart on how best to prepare the ground for a peaceful way out of the Chadian situation.

In fact, there is such a way out. Africa believes that the Chadian conflict should be settled through negotiation by the Chadians themselves. It is feasible to reach a sensible agreement between the warring parties under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity provided that France and the US stop their intervention, advice which Paris would do well to heed.

Yuri BUKSIN

WHO IS WHO

CAUGHT RED-HANDED...



The picture was taken during exercises by US troops in the West German Hesse land, as they rehearsed a mass burial of soldiers killed in combat operations—which proves that the command was to no doubt that a war would result in terrible losses to human life.

Photo UPI-TASS

TEL AVIV ENTRENCHES ITSELF IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

Beirut. The Israeli invaders, who now occupy nearly one-third of Lebanese territory, are actively "developing" the south of the country turning it into a huge area of fortification. The invaders have confiscated land from Lebanese farmers in order to build an extensive network of fortified positions, barracks, aircraft runways, helicopter landing sites, military camps, barracks and storage depots. Along the Awali River, which has been converted into a natural boundary, construction of powerful gun and mortar emplacements is being carried out and live electric barbed wire is being installed. This is actu-

ally a fortified border with three guarded checking posts which allow people to enter and leave Southern Lebanon after numerous rigid formalities, searches and check-ups of identity papers in keeping with strict regulations imposed by the Israeli military administration.

It is pointed out here that Tel Aviv's provocative actions against Lebanon and the course of annexation pursued by the Israeli invaders would have been impossible without aid from Washington which has itself resorted to direct military intervention into the domestic affairs of a sovereign Arab state.

MAJOR RESERVES OF COOPERATION

The opponents of East-West cooperation make it their special task to attack business contacts, which are based on compensation. Yu. Pukalov, Doctor of Economics, writes in *ECONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. It is precisely the compensation basis of cooperation with the socialist countries that enables the capitalist states to solve many problems among them employment, and a greater use of production capacities.

In 1979-1980 forty large-scale complexes were built in the fuel, chemical, metallurgical and other branches of the USSR national economy, which provided our Western partners with an opportunity to receive additionally a considerable amount of energy-carriers they needed, as well as chemical and other goods. The latest example of such cooperation is the Urengoi-Ushgorod gas pipeline, in the construction of which 70 large and more than 500 medium-size and small firms from over 10 capitalist countries participated, by supplying a part of the necessary equipment. In the past few years, stresses the writer, compensation trade accounts for about 13 per cent of the USSR's foreign trade turnover.

THE SAME MANNER

Ya. Yurosov, Colonel-General of Artillery, wrote in *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* about another incident relating to the intrusion of a South Korean Boeing into Soviet air space on April 20, 1978. Flying, Paris-Anchorage-Seoul, the writer, before reaching Greenland, set its course for Murmansk and for two hours continued its flight over Soviet territory until it was forced to land by Soviet fighters.

The writer proves with documentation that in both cases—the one which took place five years ago and the recent incident—South Korea's passenger airliners were used as a target for the Soviet anti-aircraft defence system. In both cases the systems of American intelligence facilities, including spy-satellites, were put in operation. It is needless to say that nobody will ever find out the truth. It has already come to light. And for the crimes committed, the organizers of these international provocations must bear full responsibility, writes the author in conclusion.

Science and technology

THE FIRST OCEAN THERMAL STATION

UNKNOWN BAS RELIEFS

CHILEANS REJECT DICTATORSHIP

UNKNOWN BAS RELIEFS

CHILEAN PEOPLE REJECT DICTATORSHIP

UNKNOWN BAS RELIEFS

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY HAS REACHED KABYA, THE FIRST STATION ON THE BAM'S CHITA SECTION. The 110 km line will open the door to the North area beyond Lake Baikal.

A SALMON NURSERY, THE FIRST ON THE BLACK SEA COAST OF THE UKRAINE HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE COAST OF THE BUDZHAK LAGOON IN THE ODESSA REGION. It will produce 350 thousand fry a year. Here, the salmon will grow twice as quickly as in the fresh water of California from where the fish were imported.

Different nuts from one plantation

There are two types of nut—bezel and walnut being harvested from one plantation on the Yargore forest farm in Moldavia.

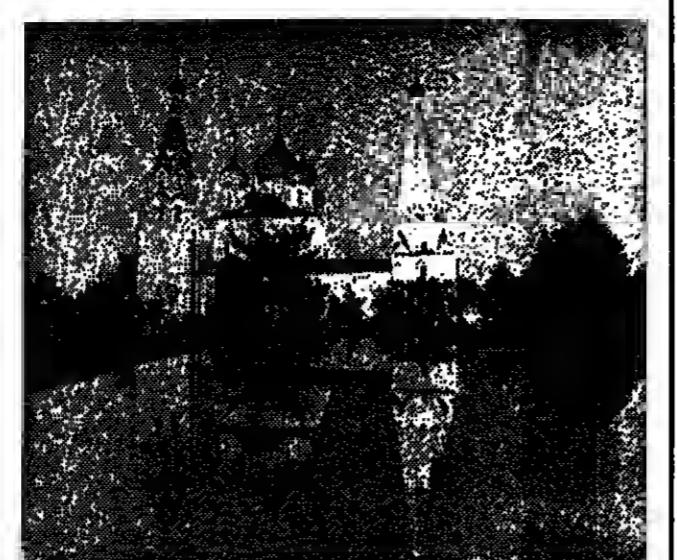
This accomplishment was preceded by a good deal of experimenting by the forest farmers who had decided to plant an orchard of the traditional walnut on a stretch of land unsuitable for agriculture. Their difficulty was that walnuts cannot tolerate the close proximity of other trees, and they had to plant trees at intervals of nearly ten metres apart to give each tree enough sunlight. At this point, someone suggested the planting of smaller hazelnut trees in the space between the walnuts. Hazel seedlings were brought from the Northern Caucasus, Azerbaijan, and the Ukraine to be planted in rows between the walnut trees.

At present, nearly ten tonnes of nuts are gathered from each hectare of this combined plantation.

A 1,500 times' bigger cotton harvest in 50 years

The Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan is celebrating the

OLD YAROSLAVL'S TOUCHING BEAUTY



Here you see the pearl of Yaroslavl ancient architecture, the Church of Elijah the Prophet (1647-50) and its iconostasis.

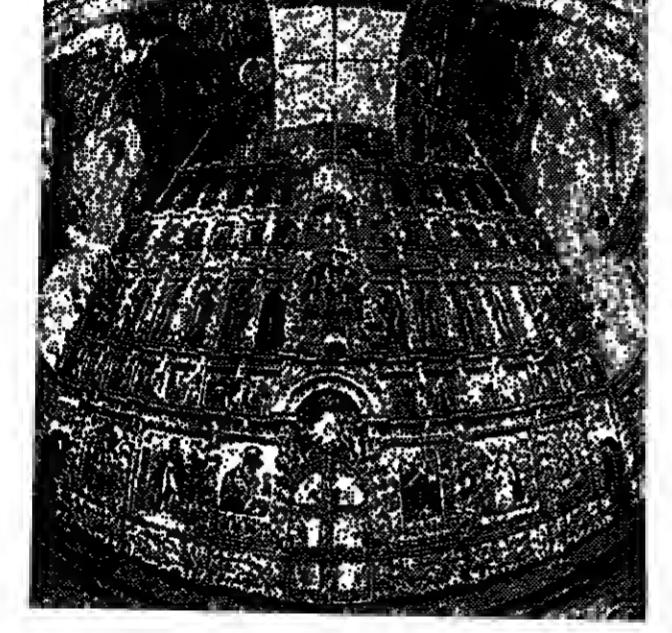
The stonework in the old Russian city on the Volga is an outstanding feature. Its picturesque and free manner blends with the profound architectural

idea and the clear logic of harmony.

The Russian wall painting is no less impressive. The frescoes display a kaleidoscope of scenes, rather untypical for iconographic themes, abounding with figures taken from life by the sensitive eye of a skilful artist.

The Yaroslavl structures and frescoes are strikingly colouristic and fresh as cestovites is an ologog process.

Soon after the Revolution (in November 1917) a Cetagium of Art and History Museums was set up in this country. The country continues to put a good deal of effort into preserving its spiritual heritage. The state has been spending large sums of money to restore individual monuments and architectural complexes, sometimes even whole cities. The cities include the world-famous Suzdal in Russia, and Bukhara and Khiva in Central Asia.



50th anniversary since water flowed onto the first hills of the fertile but arid lands in the valley of the mountainous Vakhsh River.

Fifty years ago, when the construction of the Vakhsh irrigation system had just begun, the Tajik Government was told by the American specialist L. Gordon that although he appreciated darloq ideas and plans, he believed that the

Vakhsh project was not a subject for serious discussion. Some of these are unique for their yields, their early ripening and their resistance to disease.

Over the past fifty years, the Tajik cotton growers have come a long way from the time when they gathered only 0.6 thousand tonnes of cotton to the 1982 harvest when they produced 900 thousand tonnes of valuable fine-fibre cotton.

3,700 tonnes of explosives did the job which otherwise would have taken one and a half years to be completed.

This explosion, however, was rather unusual. It was carefully guided by scientists on a vast area from Tashkent (Siberia) to Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia. The Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences employed for the purpose the Soviet-French satellite, the Orel-3. The experiment was aimed at simulating a disturbance in the circumterrestrial space similar to that produced by an earthquake or an erupting volcano, since the explosion caused an acoustic wave which reached outer space.

Spectators are at the opinion that simulation of geological processes and their impact on the atmosphere will provide a better understanding of the physical nature of the processes which pose a large-scale danger there.

The BAM zone includes dozens of administrative districts governed by the Buryat and Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, the Khabarovsk Territory, the Irkutsk, Chita and Amur regions. Its 1,800 square kilometres incorporate several climatic and natural zones.

That is why it is most desirable to know the range within which nature there is resistant to the human impact. By knowing the industrial outlook for every region, one can immediately predict the way nature may be affected and measures can then be taken to avoid this.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BAM TILL YEAR 2000

The Baikal-Amur Railway has been dubbed the project of the century not only because its construction stretches for more than three thousand kilometres, but primarily because it opens up vast opportunities for the development of tremendous areas adjacent to it, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The area crossed by the railway boasts various mineral resources. Government agencies deemed it necessary to create a territorial comprehensive scheme for the protection of the area joining the Baikal-Amur Railway, covering a time span till the year 2000. This is regarded as a major measure aimed at eliminating wasteful development of natural resources there.

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ECHO THAT WAS HEARD IN OUTER SPACE

Only seconds were needed to create over half a kilometre of canal as wide as the Big Ferguson Cut-off, which like a chasm cut the desert hills, writes ZVESTIYA. This canal will be used to take part of the Amur river to fill one of the natural depressions forming the Tuyamytyn reservoir now being built where Uzbekistan borders with Turkmenistan. In the northern part of the Karakum Desert (Soviet Central Asia).

The canal was the result of an explosion in which

TECHNOLOGY FOR THIN COAL SEAMS

The efforts to introduce complex mechanization of coal extraction from thin coal seams will be facilitated by conveyor whose commercial production has been launched by the Sverdlovsk machine-building plant in the city of Kharovsk.

These conveyors will be the most effective in areas where traditional extraction technology is either unprofitable or impossible. They are small dimensions, but are sturdy and reliable. Each of the new conveyors, which operate in a set with a coal cutter and loader and hydraulic lifting can move two and a half thousand tonnes of coal an hour. The use of the high strength alloys in its structure considerably prolongs its service life.

Turkmenia: home of ancient horses

Horse-breeding, which is a traditional occupation in Turkmenia, a Soviet Central Asian republic, will be further developed in the next few years.

The construction of a big complex for 700 horses has begun not far from Ashkhabad, the capital of the republic. It will take up an area of 27 hectares.

Horses of the Ahal-Tekin breed — the national pride of the Turkmen people — were evolved more than 3,000 years ago. Their remarkable qualities — unusual temperament, speed, strength, and endurance were developed through centuries of selection. Turkmenian racehorses have always been considered a superior breed. They helped develop the Arabic and English thoroughbred, the Iberian, and Dzo along with other breeds.

Ahal-Tekin breed horses

brought the victories of skilled Soviet jockeys onto the world scene. Riding the black horse Abaschi, Sorgul Filatov won a gold medal at the Rome Olympic championship and the silver at the Tokyo Olympics. People who reads Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin" will be happy to learn that the wonderful corset of the poet's young years.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

PUSHKIN'S LYCEUM



Formerly called Tsarskoye Selo, the lawn was renamed in honour of the poet in 1937, during the centenary marking the poet's tragic death in 1900.

The poet lived and was taught at the Lyceum between 1811 and 1817. In the assembly hall on the second floor he recited his "Recollections of Tsarskoye Selo" at an examination. Decked out with Doric columns, the hall is not very large, yet it is full of light and looks very solemn.

The plaques on the walls bear the names of the graduates. Pushkin is one of them. In this parlour, part of the Lyceum corridor and the students' rooms have been restored on the third floor. These rooms are tiny and contain only necessary items, which prompted the students to call them "cells". The name of the great poet is engraved on a plaque above the door of Number 14.

Destined during World War II, the Lyceum was restored in 1949. Today, it houses a museum which is dedicated to Pushkin's formative years and his early poetry written in Tsarskoye Selo.

Pushkin's room.

In the small Lyceum Garden on the other side of the Lyceum and next to the seasonal Zemskaya Church stands a monument to the poet erected in 1900. His sculptor was R. Bach. The money for its construction was donated by the people of the town. The monument is considered one of the best among the numerous sculptured facsimiles of the Russian poet.

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Pushkin's room.

Science and technology

How many homes by 1983?

David KHODZHAYEV, deputy chief of housing and communal economy department of the USSR State Planning Committee

Four out of ten million flats and single-family houses, outlined for the current five-year plan period, have been built and occupied in the first two years. Another 640,000 units were put into operation over the past six months. However, taking into account the continuing shortage of housing in the country, we expected to turn over four tons more somewhat more.

The aim of the Soviet Union is to uphold by the end of the current decade the principle "an separate flat for each family" (at present over 80 per cent of citizens have such housing standards). To achieve this, we have to relate the housing construction rates at the level of 2.2 million flats per year.

A major feature of the current five-year period is to increase housing construction in the countryside and in Siberia and the Far East. This will involve higher costs, yet the state ensures this additional expense. Equal socio-economic conditions for all no matter where people live, is a major aspect of the government's social policy. On the whole, housing construction will amount to nearly 100,000 million rubles in five years. Besides, considerable sums are being allocated to ensure additional privileges are granted to the cooperative and individual builders. Grants and better credit terms are also envisaged.

In the past few decades when the need for housing was especially acute, we strove in the first place to build as many flats as possible, sometimes delaying the construction of schools, kindergartens, etc., in biological ways of protecting the plants.

The alert was made possible by Moldavian scientists researching into biological ways of protecting the plants. The approach to this problem has changed.

The principle of priority construction of dwellings over industrial enterprises is being carried out in the current five-year period more firmly than ever before.

As far as the improvement of available housing in this field of the Soviet Union is concerned, the assembly has been completed of an impulse-action thermonuclear installation of the Angara-5 type.

The completion of this installation is another important step towards the development of thermonuclear power.

Researchers are now directing their efforts at designing major reactors which will serve as prototypes for thermonuclear power stations of the future.

The chief concern is the situation in Leningrad, where the completion of the Angara-5 type.

Of course, not all the houses are received. Houses with a total floor space of 10-11 million square metres are being pulled down, mainly in towns because of their rundown condition. At the same time, the building of residential districts continues to improve, defence barracks are demolished, trees and shrubs are planted, and children's playgrounds, car parks and so on are being concentrated upon.

Only recently has the Ministry of National Economy of the USSR issued a decree on the construction of residential districts in the central parts of the city.

It is planned to build 100,000 flats in the central parts of the city.

Blind's melodies

I heard now

Colours in the town of Aktau have brought the victory of skilled Soviet jockeys onto the world scene. Riding the black horse Abaschi, Sorgul Filatov won a gold medal at the Rome Olympic championship and the silver at the Tokyo Olympics. People who read Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin" will be happy to learn that the wonderful corset of the poet's young years.

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The world-famous museum of writer Leo Tolstoy of Yeansky Polozay outside the town of Tula in Moscow Region is now holding an exhibition devoted to museum ecology which reveals measures being undertaken to preserve intact this ancient corner.

The work is of interest to all those called upon to preserve for the forthcoming centuries the cultural treasures of one's own land, writes the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

After the October Revolution of 1917 the old family estate of the Tolstoys, an coming under the protection of the state, became a museum. For its better preservation scientific methods for storage and restoration of numerous originals of Yasnaya Polyana have been developed. These originals include the house itself and its interiors and the adjacent park, orchards and forests.

All this is extremely important to sustain the balance and harmony of the estate.

Last spring the USSR Council of Ministers passed a special resolution on extra measures to protect the ecological environment of the museum-estate, which aims to prevent the pollution of the forest and reservoirs, as well as to protect the local flora and fauna.

The protection of historical, architectural and cultural monuments as well as nature itself is a major task of the government in this country. The USSR Council of Ministers has issued a decree on the protection of nature and the environment, which is to be implemented in accordance with the law on the protection of nature and the environment.

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STORK

Stork chosen as a favourite bird

Not many of us are lucky enough to see a black stork. However, these birds are quite common in the Markovo prairie. The mountains, rivers, and lakes in Eastern Kazakhstan where the preserve is located are one of the few places in the Soviet Union which have

been chosen as a favourite bird which has attracted the Red Data Book.

The black storks are zealous protectors and looked after, they can always find feeding recka with food which have been supplied by their human friends.

The alert was made possible by Moldavian scientists researching into biological ways of protecting the plants.

The progress of

OF THERMONUCLEAR POWER

In Leningrad, the assembly

has been completed of an im-

pulse-action thermonuclear in-

stallation of the Angara-5 type.

The completion of this instal-

lation is another important step

towards the development of

thermonuclear power.

Researchers are now direc-

ting their efforts at

designing major reac-

tors which will serve as

prototypes for thermonu-

clear power stations of the

future.

The chief concern is the sit-

uation in Leningrad,

where the completion of the

Angara-5 type.

As far as the improvement of

